

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
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HARVESTING

"TREE RIPE"

HOME-GROWN

FRUITS

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HOME-GROWN FRUITS

The popular ideal of a tree-ripened fruit is a fruit that has been allowed to reach optimum flavor, sugar, juiciness, texture, and color before harvest. This is a luxury that a home orchardist can enjoy since there need be no delay from the "tree to the table."

Fruit maturation or ripening is an extremely involved physiochemical process. Fortunately, there are a few simple, common indicators you can use to determine when the fruit has reached that delectable stage known as "tree ripe."

Skin Color

Skin color—the most obvious indicator of ripeness on many fruits—can often be separated into two main parts. The most noticeable factor is the overlaying or predominant color that is commonly referred to as the skin color. It is a crude method for approximating the fruit's ripeness.

The other factor—**ground color**—is inconspicuous on most fruits, but is a fairly good indicator of properly mature fruit. On red apple varieties, for example, the ground color is visible between the red stripes and quite often shows through around the stem and blossom end.

Fruit Firmness

Firmness is another useful way to estimate fruit maturity. It is particularly helpful in gauging the degree of ripeness in soft fruits, like peaches, nectarines, plums, persimmons, and apricots.

Seed Color

In apples and pears, you can tell ripeness by the seed color if the ground color is not obvious. This involves cutting open the fruit to expose the seeds which are located in the center or core. If the seed coat color has turned completely brown, the remaining fruit is usually ripe enough to pick.

The individual fruits produced on fruit plants—from strawberries to apples, from avocados to oranges—never ripen simultaneously. Fruit at the top and on the outside of the tree tends to ripen ahead of that on the inside. Do not pick the entire crop at one time. Plan to make two or more harvests.

The following table is useful as an approximate guide in judging when the fruits on your home orchard trees are ready to pick.

FRUIT	APPROXIMATE HARVEST DATES	SKIN COLOR	GROUND COLOR	SEED OR PIT	FLESH TEXTURE AND/OR FIRMNESS	REMARKS
Apples, red	July to October	Stripes and/or blush change from dull- to bright-red	Changes from green to yellow-green or yellow	Seeds should be solid, dark brown	Should be crisp, juicy, somewhat melting	When picked, fruit should release easily from tree—stem intact Same as above
yellow		On certain varieties, a delicate blush overlays yellow base	Turns to light yellow-green or yellow—often waxy in appearance			Fall and winter varieties store at 32° to 34° F.; higher storage temperatures shorten storage life
Apricots	Mid-May through June	Changes from dull greenish-orange to bright yellow-orange	Changes to light yellow-green	In most varieties, pit does not adhere to flesh when mature	Entire fruit yields to gentle hand pressure Flesh tender and melting	In warm valley areas, pit burn (breakdown or browning of flesh around pit) may occur—it is not directly associated with maturity
Avocado	--	Changes from green to purple-green, or from bright-green to a duller greenish-yellow depending on variety	Skin becomes smoother Small corky areas appear on some varieties	Seed coat should be dark-brown, very thin	Fruit is firm at harvest At peak ripeness after harvest, the fruit yields to gentle hand pressure	Pick as the fruit matures Make several pickings per tree—most avocados “store” well on the tree
Blackberries	Mid-June to July, early August	Changes from red to black Not all berries ripen together	--	--	Berries become soft, skin tender and easily damaged —sometimes shatter or break apart	Berries release readily Place in refrigerator as soon as possible after picking
Cherries, sweet	Mid-May to Mid-July	“Bing” type varieties turn dark almost mahogany red “Royal Anne” types turn bright-red in patches	Not visible on dark-red varieties Royal Anne types turn yellow or cream	Partially adheres to flesh	Fruit yields to gentle hand pressure Skin becomes tender	Fruit stems release easily from spur, but remain attached to cherry Cool fruit as soon as possible—does not keep long even under refrigeration

Figs	August to October	Turns from green to purple-green, or to purplish-brown, or to yellow depending on variety	On dark varieties, changes to yellowish-green On light or yellow varieties turns to golden-yellow	— —	Flesh turns from greenish-white to strawberry or to amber Fruit bends over at the neck and yields to gentle hand pressure	Pick fresh figs with stems attached Dried figs are left on tree to partially dry; then picked, trayed, and dried in sun
Table Grapes	August to October	Fruit turns from green to reddish-amber, black, bluish, or golden-yellow depending on variety	Fruit of most varieties covered with attractive bloom Ground color disappears on dark varieties Changes to attractive light-yellow on white varieties	— —	Flesh becomes pale-green or pale-yellow, juicy, crisp, sweet, and almost melting	Berries crush easily and tend to shatter (break apart) when ripe Cut bunches from vine and cool as soon as possible
Grapefruit, white	— —	Pale to light-yellow rind that is medium-thin and smooth Crimson blush over light-yellow, rind is medium-thick	Green changing to pale or light-yellow; may be greenish-yellow in some locations	— —	Buff-colored, tender, very juicy, sweet, slightly subacid Light-pink to dark-buff Tender, juicy, sweet, slightly subacid	"Stores" well on tree Fruit quality best under southern California conditions
"pink"	— —	Yellow when fully mature On Meyer, may have slight orange tinge	Green fading to yellow Pick fruit when color begins to change	— —	Greenish-yellow to yellow Eureka and Lisbon are acid, very juicy, tender Meyer is highly juicy, tender	Fruit keeps well on tree, but if kept too long, tends to dry out or become too large
Lemons	— —	Most varieties in California turn orange or deep-orange when mature	Valencia variety may remain green in late season In cooler areas, yellow-green may show through	— —	Deep yellow-orange, firm, juicy, slightly acid, good flavor	Fruit keeps well on the tree
Oranges	— —	—	—	—	—	—

FRUIT	APPROXIMATE HARVEST DATES	SKIN COLOR	GROUND COLOR	SEED OR PIT	FLESH TEXTURE AND/OR FIRMNESS	REMARKS
Nectarines	June to September	Depends on variety—can turn from yellowish-orange to bright-orange, red, or occasionally reddish-pink Color is solid or in irregular patches	Green changing to yellowish-cream Not fully ripe until green disappears	—	Fruit yields to gentle hand pressure Flesh color usually yellowish with red tinge near the pit Juicy, melting, good flavor	Nectarines are smooth-skinned peaches and should be "spot" picked for best eating Cool immediately after picking
Peaches, freestone	Mid-May to September	Same as above Recent introductions may be solid bright-red with orange tint	Same as above	In most freestone varieties, pit does not adhere to flesh when fruit is mature	Same as above	"Spot" pick fruit as it ripens Cool fruit immediately after picking and eat within a day or two
Pears	July to September, October	Harvest fruit when full size but still green in color If allowed to ripen on tree, quality is impaired	Ground color still overall green, but shows faint tinge of yellowish-green	Seeds should be light-brown to brown	Flesh texture is buttery, juicy, and melting	"Ripen" harvested fruit in cool place (50° to 70° F.) until ground color turns light yellow-green Hold winter varieties (Nellis, Aijou, Bosc) at 32° to 34° F. storage from time of harvest until ready to eat—1 to 4 months
Plums	June to September	Color may be solid or mottled, red, dark-blue, or purple	Yellow-green to yellow	—	Firm yet yielding to gentle hand pressure Juicy and aromatic	Cool fruit immediately after picking—does not keep long even under refrigeration
Persimmons	September to November	Bright-orange, solid color	—	—	Soft, melting, juicy, and mildly subacid when ripe	Leave on tree as long as possible Fully sized and colored fruit may be picked and ripened off the tree Fruit ripens slowly under refrigeration Fruit has astringent taste if not mature

Quince	—	Bright light-yellow to yellow-green	Brown	Firm, crisp, inclined to be tough Subacid flavor, inclined to be astringent	Fruit ripens unevenly—leave on tree until fully yellow in color Can be used in jams, jellies, and preserves
Raspberries, red	Fruit should be red to dark-red	Green changing to red	Fruit should be soft, aromatic, and juicy	Carefully handle harvested fruit—the skin is very thin and tender Immediately chill after picking	Fruit should release easily from cap regardless of variety or color
	Fruit should be black to reddish-black	Red changing to black			
	Fruit should be reddish	Red changing to purple			
Strawberries	March to November	Bright-red	Greenish-white turning to red when ripe	Crisp but tender Juicy, aromatic, and flavorful	Pick fruit with cap and portion of the stem attached Capped fruit deteriorates rapidly—cool as soon as possible